AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 22 to 28 without prejudice and add new claims 29 to 35:

Claims 1 to 28. (canceled)

29. (new) A method of cutting a continuously moving glass sheet during production of flat glass with an inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

a) providing a moving glass sheet that is continuously moving in a travel direction;

b) moving a cutting tool across the moving glass sheet at an angle to the travel direction of the moving glass sheet so that the cutting tool traverses different regions of the glass sheet with different glass sheet thicknesses;

c) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet over said different regions of said glass sheet, applying different cutting forces to the moving glass sheet in said different regions of the glass sheet so that a fissure is formed in the glass sheet;

d) measuring said inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet to determine said different thicknesses in said different regions; and

e) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet to form said fissure, adjusting the different cutting forces applied to said moving glass sheet in said different regions according to said different thicknesses of said glass sheet in said different regions determined during said measuring of step d), so that said

different cutting forces are increased when said different thicknesses increase and said different cutting forces are decreased when said different thicknesses decrease; and then

f) mechanically breaking the glass sheet along the fissure;

g) controlling said different cutting forces applied by said cutting tool in said different regions so that said different cutting forces are sufficient to form said fissure but not so large as to cause uncontrolled breaking of said glass sheet during formation of the fissure prior to the mechanically breaking.

30. (new) The method as defined in claim 29, further comprising detecting a position of the cutting tool continuously with a position sensor during the moving of the cutting tool across the glass sheet and, depending on the position of the cutting tool, applying an appropriately adapted cutting force in one of said regions of the glass sheet having a constant thickness and applying another cutting force increased or decreased in relation to the appropriately adapted cutting force in another of said regions of said glass sheet having respectively greater or smaller thickness than in said one of said regions.

31. (new) The method as defined in claim 29, further comprising applying appropriately adapted cutting forces to the glass sheet with the cutting tool according to position-dependent switchover points predetermined in a fixed manner in a controller for controlling the different cutting forces applied to the glass sheet, and wherein said controller is connected with a position sensor for detecting a position of

the cutting tool in order to determine when said cutting tool reaches said switchover points.

32. (new) The method as defined in claim 29, further comprising providing a controller and applying said different cutting forces actively specified by said controller according to externally input control commands.

33. (new) The method as defined in claim 29, further comprising determining said different cutting forces applied to said glass sheet in said different regions of said glass sheet with a controller in a fixed manner as a function of an initial measurement of said inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, so as to adapt said different cutting forces automatically to said different thicknesses in said different regions of the glass sheet.

34. (new) A method of cutting a continuously moving glass sheet during production of flat glass with an inhomogeneous thickness distribution across the glass sheet, said method comprising the steps of:

a) providing a moving glass sheet that is continuously moving in a travel direction;

b) moving a cutting tool across the moving glass sheet at an angle to the travel direction of the moving glass sheet so that the cutting tool traverses a plurality of positions on the glass sheet;

c) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet, continuously measuring respective glass sheet thickness values of the moving glass sheet;

d) during the moving of the cutting tool across the moving glass sheet, applying variable cutting forces to the moving glass sheet at corresponding points of contact of the cutting tool with the glass sheet so that a fissure is formed in the glass sheet;

e) mechanically breaking the glass sheet along the fissure; and

f) automatically controlling said variable cutting forces applied by the cutting tool at said corresponding points of contact of the cutting tool with the moving glass sheet so that said variable cutting forces vary according to said respective glass sheet thickness values at said points of contact and are sufficient to form said fissure but not so large as to cause uncontrolled breaking of said glass sheet during formation of the fissure prior to the mechanically breaking.

35. (new) The method as defined in claim 34, further comprising the step of providing a controller with means for adjusting the variable cutting forces at said corresponding points of contact of the cutting tool with the glass sheet, and wherein the controller automatically controls said variable cutting forces applied at said corresponding points of contact with the glass sheet so that said uncontrolled breaking of said glass sheet is prevented during the formation of the fissure and prior to the mechanically breaking.